The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,625.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12. 1789.

JOHN PATERSON,
Tailor and Habit-Maker,

IS MOVED to the third storey of *Scale Stairs*, head of the Flesh-market Close.

NEW GLASS SHOP.
No. 43.—*South Bridge Street*—EDINBURGH.

ALEX. WILLIAMSON respectfully informs the Public, That he has just got to hand a large and elegeant Assortment of
PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,
Which he sells *wholesale* and *retail* on very reasonable terms.

Among the variety are

Elegant Cut Epergnes, Girandoles, and Candlesticks of the newest taste.
Dr Nooth's Glass Apparatus for making artificial mineral waters on an improved plan.
Derby's Spar Ornaments for drawing rooms.
Argand's Patent Lamps in glass and brass.
Lamps of all kinds, plain and mounted.
Busts and Length Figures in Stucco, of a tint like nature.
Apothecaries Bottles and Phials, all sizes.
GLASS CUT to any pattern—also Coats of Arms, Crests, and Cyphers done in a masterly style.
Common GREEN BOTTLES (manufactured at Dundee) which, from the excellent quality of the materials, will be found superior to any ever yet made in this country. *Bravo!*

*** Commissions executed with fidelity and dispatch.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, HARDWARE, &c.
At very reduced prices.

THE STOCK OF GOODS belonging to Mess. Peter Forrester and Company, as advertised formerly, and now purchased by Peter Forrester, continue selling off at his shop, opposite the Cross, Edinburgh, and consist chiefly of the following articles:

Gold, Silver, Gilt, Tortoiseshell, and Shagreen Watches.
Set Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles.
Silver, Pinchbeck, Plated, and Mourning ditto.
Gold Bracelets, Rings, and Locket Pins.
Silver and Plated Spoons, Tea-Kitchens, Tea-Pots, Sugar and Cream Basons, Bread Baskets, Castor Frames, Salts, Porter Cups, Ale Tankards, Candlesticks, Fish Knives, Sauce Boats, Wine Funnels, &c. &c.
London-made Brown Tea-Kitchens and Coffee Urns.
Japanned Tea-Trays, Bread Baskets, and Waiters.
Knives and Forks of all kinds.
Mahogany and Shagreen Cases for knives, forks, & spoons.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket and Memorandum Books.
Variety of fine Prints in gilt burnished frames.
Guns, Patent Spring Bayonets, Pocket and Holster Pistols.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Boxes.
Plated, Black Ebony, and Japanned Ink Stands.
Backgammon Tables, Playing Cards, and Dice.
A great variety Umbrellas, from 11 s. to 31 s. 6 d.

In addition to the old stock,

P. FORRESTER has received fresh assortments of all the above articles; and, as he means, (during the sale of the old stock) to sell them on the usual low terms, the public will find this a favourable opportunity of supplying themselves.

Just come to hand,
An elegant Epergne, and a variety of fine Watch Chains.

New-invented patent Shot, and every other article for the shooting season.

The highest prices are given for old gold, silver, and lace, as usual. Commissions punctually attended to.

As P. Forrester is appointed to discharge and settle the debts of the Company, it is requested that all those indebted, will immediately order payment of their accounts, as all those remaining unsettled a few days longer, will be given into the hands of a man of business, in order to effect payment.

NEW CARRON AND IRONMONGERY
WAREHOUSE.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD most respectfully gives notice, That he has opened a large and elegant Warehouse, No. 6. HUNTER's SQUARE, SOUTH BRIDGE STREET, at the sign of the GILDED VASE, where the Public will be supplied with every article in the Carron and Ironmongery branches of business, as specified in a hand-bill to be had at the Warehouse.

His Friends and Customers will be pleased to accept of his thanks for all former obligations, and permit him to solicit the continuance of their favour, which he will uniformly seek to obtain, by selling the best articles at moderate prices, and keeping a very complete assortment of Goods both in point of elegance and variety.

A few of the articles are as follow—

Carron grates, or Bath and pantheon stoves, a very great variety of patterns and sizes, ready made
Register stoves
Pedestal stoves, } For large
Column stoves, } rooms, stair
Canada stoves, } cases, &c.
Gothic stoves, new pattern
Obelisk stoves
Stoves in the form of a beautiful vase
Laundry stoves
Shop stoves of various kinds
Square heater stoves
Perpetual ovens, square and cylindrical, of all sizes
Boiling tables
Round and square stewing stoves
Water boilers, with brass cocks
Patent light annealed pots, goblets, tea kettles, stewing pans, and fish kettles
Common pots and kettles
Smoothing irons, box irons, &c.
Orders received for all sorts of goods manufactured at Carron.
Elegant japanned patent register stoves, highly ornamented with inlaid jewellery, in foil stones of variegated colours
Cast-steel register stoves, highly polished
Steel grates
Fine English die-cut polished steel fenders, ornamented and plain
Common fenders
Tongs, pokers, and shovels, from the finest case hardened to the most common
Kitchen grates, and fire irons
Jacks of various kinds
Frying pans, stake tongs
Coal backets, and fire pans
Table knives & forks, a great variety of patterns and qualities
All sorts of locks for room doors, outer doors, closets, chests, presses, &c.
Boxwood rules, saws, and all sorts of tools and other articles necessary for joiners and cabinet-makers.

☞ The best hands employed for taking dimensions of chimnies, fitting grates and stoves, and building ovens, boiling tables, &c which will be furnished on the shortest notice.

HABERDASHERY.
ARCHIBALD AND JOHN MACKINLAY,
Corner of South Bridge,

BEG leave most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public, that one of the Partners is just returned from London, with a large and Fathionable Afforment of
HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY GOODS,
In particular of

Printed Calicoes, Muslins,	Dimitties, Muslinets,	Black Modes, and Laces.

The affortment is considerable, and the Public may depend on their being sold reasonable.

They still continue to sell Messrs Biggars and Company's Linens, at the reduced prices.

WANTED TO BORROW,

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY, or FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS, at or before Martinmas next, on undoubted heritable security.

Apply to James Campbell junior, writer, Hay's Street.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY,
ANNO 1789,
Begins drawing the 12th of November,
Having the following CAPITAL PRIZES:

Two of L.20,000	Three of L.2,000	Sixteen of L.500
Two — 10,000	Five — 1,000	Thirty — 100

THE TICKETS & SHARES,
In Halves, Quarters, Eights, and Sixteenths,
ARE SOLD AND REGISTERED BY
LESLIE AND SCOTT,
Insurance Brokers, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,
(LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT)

Where all business relating to the Lottery is transacted. Tickets and Shares Registered at 6 d. each Number, and the earliest intelligence sent to adventurers of their success.

The prizes are payable (Irish currency) June 1790, without deduction; and the current value will be advanced at this office as soon as drawn.

Agreeable to act of Parliament, the shares are stamped, and the original tickets (which are lodged in the Stamp-Office) cannot be taken out till three days after the drawing of the Lottery is completed; but as the payment of prizes is frequently not called for till a considerable time after the drawing is over, and that the public may have absolute security for the shares issued by LESLIE and SCOTT, they have deposited with *The Royal Bank of Scotland* the Government receipts for the original tickets, and the Royal Bank, by its receipt to them, which any person may see, is to retain the value of the prizes sold in shares for one month after they are payable; during which period the adventurers will please call or payment.

Commissions from the country, with bills at sight or a short date, punctually attended to—Letters (post paid) duly answered—Schemes *gratis*.

☞ *Insurances on Shipping, Merchandize, and Lives, done at this Office, as usual.*

SELLING VERY LOW.
LINENS, MUSLINS, DIMITTIES,
BLACK SILKS, &c.

EBENEZER GAIRDNER, LINEN MANUFACTURER, Edinburgh, returns his most sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry, and his Friends in general, for the encouragement he has received these many years past, during his most anxious, studious, and expensive improvements in the figured branches, both Damask and Diaper, which he has brought to that perfection never before known in this country; and with which he gained the highest premiums for many years, till he was debarred from competing by the Honourable the Board of Trustees, he having gained the full number of premiums stipulated by them: And has the pleasure of informing them, that his Damask, both for elegance of figures, and fabric of cloth, is purchased by foreigners in many parts of Europe.

At his WARE-ROOM at the CROSS, has just received from the Bleaching, of his own manufacture, a very large and elegant assortment of
PLAIN AND FIGURED LINENS,
Which he will answer for the wear of, being made of the richest flax, and his friends may depend that the following articles shall not be bought any where lower than *at the Cross of Edinburgh.*

A large assortment of IVDIA MUSLINS—being part of the last sales.

Plain Linens,	*Damasks,*	*Muslins,*
Hollands,	*Diapers.*	*Muslinets,*
Sheetings,	*Towellings,*	*Corded Dimitties,*
Cambrics,	*Glass Cloths,*	*Clear Lawns,*
Long Lawns,	*Wine Rubbers,*	*Pocket Handkerchiefs.*

Likewise, a new and neat assortment of
BLACK LUTSTRINGS AND MODES.
Some Russia Sheetings, Tykes, and Strong Canvas, imported by last ships.

He likewise manufactures in the most elegant manner, Noblemen and Gentlemens Coats of Arms, Crests, Mottos, Cyphers, or any other Device, which is a security against Linens being abstracted.

N. B. At his Factory, West Port, he sells as formerly Lint and Tow of all kinds, and buys and sells Yarn.

WILLIAM [illegible]
HOSIER AND MANUFACTURER,
Facing the Cross Well, North Side of the High Street, Edinburgh,
Respectfully begs leave to inform the Public,

THAT he has considerably extended his Manufactory, and now makes every Article in

SILK, COTTON,	WORSTED, AND	THREAD STOCKINGS,

Equal to any that come from England.

He therefore solicits the patronage of the Public to this *Infant Manufacture*, which he shall study to merit, by making every article of the best workmanship, and from the very best materials.

☞ He begs to recommend his SILK STOCKINGS at Half a Guinea the pair, being equal to any sold elsewhere at 12s.—The Patent Knotted and Double Looped SILK, COTTON, and WORSTED STOCKINGS, of W. COULTER's manufacture, are equal to the Patentee's, and will in future be sold so low as

The Patent Silk Stockings at 16s. a pair, or 15s. 6d. in dozens;	The Patent Worsted Stockings at 6s. a pair, or 5s. 9d. in dozens.

Being the price the patentee sells them at in wholesale.—
GREAT CHOICE OF
LAMBS WOOL KNITTED UNDER SHIRTS.
Stockings or any article of Hosiery made to any size upon a day or two's notice.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

WHEREAS, in the month of August last, Isobel Butchart's house, in ground of Gilchorn, parish of Inverkeilor, and shire of Forfar, was broke into, herself MURDERED, and her money carried away; and although every step has been taken to find the guilty person, yet no information has been got of the perpetrator.

A Reward of TWENTY GUINEAS is offered, to be paid upon conviction, to any person that shall give information at the Sheriff Clerks Office in Forfar, which may lead to a discovery of the murder. JOHN URE Clk.

Forfar, October 6. 1789.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Forfar, held at Forfar, the 6th day of October 1789, being Michaelmas Head Court, it was, upon a motion of Sir *David Carnegie*, unanimously agreed, that the thanks of the Meeting should be given to MR DOUGLAS OF DOUGLAS, for his general conduct in Parliament since he represented this County; and Mr *Dempster* moved, that it might be added, "particularly for his trouble and attention in obtaining the late Act of Parliament for establishing Turnpikes therein,"—which was likewise unanimously agreed to; and appointed the Clerk to publish this in the Edinburgh newspapers, JOHN URE Clerk.

JOSIAH MAXTON, SADLER,
At the Golden Sheep,
NORTH BRIDGE STREET,

TAKES the liberty of informing the Public, That he has *removed* from the Cross to a Ware-room in North Bridge street, nealy opposite the General Post Office, where he has laid in a neat and fashionable Assortment of every article in the SADLERY BRANCH.

He returns his most grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes for a continuance of them, which he shall always study to merit. *Edinburgh*, Oct. 12. 1789.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY,
ANNO 1789.
Begins drawing the 12th of November.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS are sold and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, in variety of numbers, by
JAMES THOMSON AND SON,
INSURANCE BROKERS,
At their State Lottery Office, No. 8. South Bridge Street, Edinburgh,
Being the only Old Licensed Dealers in Scotland,
ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT,

Where all business respecting the Lottery has been transacted with correctness and fidelity for a number of years past. Correct numerical and register books are kept, and the earliest intelligence sent of their success.

Tickets and Shares registered at 6 d. each number.

As they rise or fall at the London offices, so will they at this.

The Prizes are payable (Irish currency) in June 1790.

All Shares sold at this Office are stamped, and the original Tickets lodged in the Stamp Office, agreeable to act of Parliament. Money for the prizes, at current value, will be paid here as soon as drawn. Letters, post paid, duly answered. Schemes gratis. Commissions from the country, with bills at sight, or a short date, punctually attended to.

☞ In last Irish Lottery, No. 24,941, a prize of *One Thousand Pounds*, was sold at this Office, divided into one half, one fourth, one eighth, and two sixteenth shares, besides a very considerable number of smaller prizes.

Insurances upon SHIPS, GOODS, and LIVES, done at this Office, upon the most reasonable terms.

IRISH AND ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY OFFICE
No. 26. CORNHILL,
Opposite the Royal Exchange, London.

THE TICKETS are sold, and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by
HORNSBY AND CO. *Stock Brokers,*
Appointed and licensed by Government, for the special purpose of selling and sharing Tickets in the present Irish State Lottery, which will begin drawing on the 12th of November next, and in the English State Lottery, which will begin drawing on the 22d of February 1790.

And, for the certain security of their friends and customers, who purchase Shares at their Office, they beg leave to acquaint them, that they have adopted the following unmistakable mode, which cannot fail of removing every idea of doubt with regard to the holder of a Share of a Ticket being equally safe and secure, in the payment of the prize, as the possessor of a whole Ticket.

By the present act of Parliament, Hornsby and Co. need only leave the Tickets shared by them in the hands of Government three days after they are drawn; but Hornsby and Co. positively engage with the Public, That all Tickets, shared by them shall remain in the hands of Government (with whom they are now [illegible]) until the payment of security of the holder of the Share [illegible] such Share or Shares is fully discharged by Hornsby and Co.

It has been an invariable rule with the house of Hornsby and Co. to offer the very best security to their worthy friends and the Public, on whose patronage and support they rely. They likewise humbly assure the Public, That it shall be their constant study to give every testimony of regard for the innumerable favours received during a period of twenty-three Lotteries; and they earnestly solicit their orders on the present occasion.

The large number of Capital Prizes sold, shared, and registered, by Hornsby and Co. are too numerous to mention in this publication; they therefore inform the Public, for the more early intelligence of the holders of Capital Prizes, bought at their Office, they shall follow their old invariable rule, by advertising every Capital Prize on the day it is drawn, and the whole at the conclusion of the drawing.

Correct Numerical and Register Books are kept; and Tickets and Shares registered, at 6 d. per number.

All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped agreeable to act of Parliament.

Money for Prizes will be paid at this Office as soon as drawn.

Letters (post paid) duly answered, and Schemes gratis.

N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no business in the Lottery transacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.

Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and sold by Commission.

CORNS EXTRACTED,
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, &c.

MR H. LION, Aitken's Land, 2d stair above the Canongate Tolbooth, 3d door up stairs, opposite the Sugarhouse, respectfully offers his assistance to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, and most humbly acquaints them that he extracts CORNS, whether hard, soft, blood, or black, without causing the least pain. His manner of effecting this wonderful operation is accomplished in ten minutes, and his patients are permitted instantly to follow their respective vocations, without any danger—Also NAILS far grown into the quick extracted without giving the least pain. His remedies in the above cases have met the approbation of the Faculty in general, particularly in Great Britain, where he has practised with success. He draws TEETH, and cleans the Teeth and Gums, without pain, rendering those which are discolourld perfectly white, and makes the flesh grow close to the enamel of the teeth. He has invented at safe method of fitting ARTIFICIAL TEETH, set in so firm as to eat with them, and so exact as not to be distinguished from natural. Mr Lion will wait on Ladies and Gentlemen at their own lodgings, if desired.

MADEIRA WINE.

WILLIAM GRINLAY, Broker in Leith, will expose to sale by auction, on Tuesday the 13th of October 1789, at twelve o'clock noon, in Gibb's Coffeehouse, Shore of Leith,

TEN PIPES MADEIRA WINE,
London particular——in lots of one pipe,

This wine was transported from Madeira to the West-Indies, and lay a considerable time there before it was imported into this country.

Samples of the wine and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to W. Grinlay, any time betwixt and the day of sale.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF THE DECEASED
MR JAMES DUN,
Late Cabinet-maker in Lauriston.

THE Creditors are desired immediately to lodge exact notes of their claims, and how they are constituted, with oaths on the verity, with Mrs Dun, that a state of the affairs may be made up as soon as possible.

By the Convener of the County of Fife,

THE Convener, at the desire of a number of respectable Noblemen and Gentlemen of the said County, hereby requests the Noblemen, Freeholders, Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and other Heritors of the County of Fife, to meet at Cupar on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of October inst. for the sole purpose of considering whether the expence of passing the Turnpike bill for the county into a law, ought to be paid out of the funds to be raised in consequence thereof, or by an assessment on the Heritors of the county, according to their respective rents.

Cupar, October 8. 1789. PAT. RIGG.

SALE OF SHIP-MASTS,
For Behoof of Creditors.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of William Lillie, innkeeper in Inverkeithing, on Tuesday the 20th October instant, at one o'clock afternoon,

TEN PIECES for MASTS and BOWSPRITS, lying below Innerkeithing-Bridge, of the following dimensions:

No.	Length.	DIAMETER AT Partners.	Middle.	End.
1.	60 feet	16½ inch.	15½ inch.	14 inch.
2.	63 feet	17 inch.	16 inch.	12½ inch.
3.	60 feet	15½ inch.	15 inch.	12 inch.
4.	60 feet	16½ inch.	15½ inch.	11½ inch.
5.	45 feet	19 inch.	18 inch.	16½ inch.
6.	48 feet	18½ inch.	17 inch.	13½ inch.
7.	46 feet	19 inch.	18 inch.	15 inch.
8.	45 feet	19 inch.	18 inch.	17 inch.
9.	61 feet	15 inch.	14 inch.	11 inch.
10.	52 feet	14½ inch.	13 inch.	11 inch.

One Mast, formed, lying at Crombiepoint, length 52 feet, diameter at partners 12 inches, middle 11 inches, end 10 inches. Three Top-Masts, length 32 feet, diameter at thick end 11½ inches, at top 8 inches.

James Grierson, shipbuilder at Innerkeithing, will show the wood at Innerkeithing; and John Taylor, shipmaster at Crombiepoint, will show what lies there.

WHITEHAVEN, *October 7.*

The weather for a week past, has in general been the most violent ever known at this season, and its continuance longer than than of any equinoctial blasts remembered for many years. Besides the high winds and heavy rains, we have accounts, from every part of the country, of frequent and smart showers of hail; but none of these appear to have been equal to the hail-storm experienced in this town, on Tuesday evening; a phenomenon very different from any of which the oldest inhabitant living has the recollection. It was blowing very hard from the northward, about eight o'clock, when a black cloud was seen hovering over the town; there was a sudden calm; some flashes of lightening were observed; the cloud seemed dispersing, and in an instant there appeared a general discharge of hail from it; which was precipitated in so great a body as to darken the atmosphere; and, in the space of a minute and a half, (as was afterwards calculated,) the streets were covered to the thickness of four inches. Many of the balls, which had all the consistence and transparency of solid ice, measured one inch and seven-eighths in circumference; an inch and a half might reasonably be [illegible] discovered to be bulged by the violence of their fall. The continued battering against the windows, many of which were broken in different parts of the town, (the sky-lights were in general totally demolished) and the dreadful noise this tempest occasioned amongst the rigging of the ships, spread a general consternation, and rendered the scene truly awful.—Its duration did not exceed two minutes, when the wind again sprung up; and, in a short time, the streets were filled with water; but as no visible alteration was produced in the tide, (which was then at about half an hour past high water) this sudden torrent, which rolled with astonishing rapidity, particularly down Roper-street, King-street, and Strand-street, almost as suddenly disappeared, and without doing any considerable damage; but it was upwards of an hour before the ice was completely washed off. Two gentlemen, (strangers) coming down Branty-Brow, in an open carriage, were exposed to all "the pelting of that pitiless storm" and, after enduring its extreme rage, had much difficulty in wading [illegible] the streets to the King's Arms.—It is worthy of remark, that it did not extend to the distance of half a mile on any side of the town. Had the gale continued during the hail-shower, the damage, in all probability, would have been very great. The lamps had been put into the irons the day before, but none of them received the least injury.—This singular occurrence was succeeded by a dreadful gale of wind, which raged with unusual fury during the whole of the night, and the greatest part of the following day; it still continues, but with some intermission. Several vessels have been in great danger, on this coast; but, we are happy in hearing, no loss has been sustained.

We hear from Lancaster, that on the same day there was a very dreadful storm of thunder and lightening, (though the air was cool) which was succeeded by heavy rains, hail, and high winds.

Some ships materials have been drifted on shore, near Ravenglass.

STAINS—NOT OF CHARACTER.

Spots of ink, it is well known, will ruin the finest linen. Lemon juice will by no means answer the purpose of taking them out; the spots, indeed, disappear, but the malignity of the ink still adheres to the linen. It corrodes it; and a hole never fails to appear, sometime after, in the part where the spot was made. Would you wish for a remedy equally certain, without being subject to the same inconvenience?

Take a moulded candle, the tallow of which is commonly of the purest kind; melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linnen in the melted tallow; then put it to the wash. It will come perfectly white from the hands of the laundress, and there will never be any hole in the spotted part. This experiment has been often tried, and always with great success.

PRICES OF STOCKS, OCT. 9.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. red. —	India Stock, —
Ditto con. 80½ a ½ a ¾.	Ditto Scrip, 6½.
4 per cent. 1777, —	Ditto Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 118¼ a ⅜.	Ditto Bonds, 105 prem.
Bank Long. Ann. —	New Navy, and Victualling Bills, ¼ disc.
Ditto 1778, for 0 years, —	Exchequer bills, —
South Sea Stock, 89¼.	Lottery Tickets, —
Ditto Old Ann. —	Irish Tickets, 6 l. 13 s. 6 d.
	Tontine, —

LLOYD'S LIST—Sept. 9.

THE Alexander and Mary, Miller, from St Ubes, arrived at Milford, in Lat. 43. 36. Lon 10. W. spoke the Fortitude, of London, Capt. Warden, for Virginia, on the 20th ult. all well.

The Minerva, Hopkins, from Liverpool to Georgia, is ashore on Douglas Sand, and full of water.

The Hamburg, Moore, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, is ashore in the isle of Man, but likely to be got off.

The Besi, Doyle, got ashore in coming over Bonny Bar, but is expected to be got off.

The London Packet, M'Nellage, from Petersburg, was drove ashore in the Orkneys, in a hard gale of wind, but got off and sailed for Lancaster.

The Hannah, Clancy, from Cadiz and Malaga, for Dublin, put into Hubberstone the 4th inst, with five feet water in her hold.

Captain Foster, of the Piedmount, arrived in the Downs from Leghorn, spoke the Jackall, Ranter, from London, for the South Seas, N. Lat. 37. 15. Lon. 13. 37. on the 16th Sept. all well; and the Mary Ann, of London, from Malaga to Hamburg, Lat. 40. 46. Lon. 13. 13. out 12 days, all well.

The Greenestile, ——, from Jamaica to Liverpool, is put into Halifax, leaky.

The Peggy, Oliver, of Shields, from Gefle, is sunk near Bornholm; the crew saved.

The Russel, Kirkwood, of Saltcoats, from Stockholm, was in a sinking condition off Bornholm the 18th ult.

The Hector, Robinet, from Cork to Antigua, is lost in the Cove of Cork.

The ——, Koning, from Riga to Oporto; the ——, Brodel, from Lubeck to Pillaw; and ——, Robertson, from Memel to England, are stranded near Falsterboe.

On the 9th September last, was forced on shore in Cadiz Bay, in a gale of wind, N. S. Del Rosario, Sacra Familia, a light Spanish vessel, a French polacre, a brig, and a sloop. The Port Packet, Crosley, from Hull, had unloaded her cargo; she had goods on board for Malaga, but got off with much damage. Many vessels were drove to sea; amongst them the Galza, and another linen ship.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 7.—France, 1.—Flanders, 1.—Holland, 2.
Due—Ireland, 1.—Holland, 1.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

STOCKHOLM.

His Swedish Majesty has published an account of an engagement so late as the 24th ult. betwixt his his fleet of gallies and that of the Russians. It began at ten in the morning, and lasted till nine at night, when the Swedes gained a complete victory.

The Russians lost two large gallies, two xebecks, and a galliot; and twenty sail of their vessels were so much shattered, that they struck their flags.

The Swedes also sustained a considerable loss.

STOCKHOLM, *Sept.* 15. By the last post from Finland we received advice, that Brigadier Stedink, posted with his brigade near Nyslot, has had a second engagement with the Russians, over whom he obtained a victory; but we have not received the particulars of this action.

It is reported, that the King is expected immediately to return to this capital.

WARSAW, *Sept.* 16. The last letters from the Ukraine confirm the account of an action between the troops under the Prince of Cobourg, and the Turks near Bender, in which the former were victorious. The contest was maintained with great spirit, and there were many slain on each side. The Turks have retired three leagues from Bocharest, and we every day expect news of that Austrian town being taken. It is certain that there has been an engagement between the Russians and the Turks near Bender, which terminated to the advantage of the former.

PARIS, *October* 5.

a poll-tax in the present exigencies of the State—they reckon themselves at one hundred and fifty thousand, and supposing one hundred thousand capable of paying, they compute that at ten livres each, they shall raise a million of livres.

QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

The Queen of Portugal was lately alarmed with the appearance of a tumult in her capital.

As her Majesty was returning from the bath to her palace, between 200 and 300 women got about her.—They called for justice and exemplary punishment on Count de Povolode, President of the Council, by whom they said they were grievously oppressed.

Her Majesty behaved towards those women with great condescension and kindness, assured them that she would take their complaints into her serious consideration; and if it should appear to her that they were well founded, she told them they might be persuaded that they should receive satisfaction, and have their grievances redressed.

Two days after this, the millers, encouraged by the reception the women had experienced from her Majesty, went in a body to the palace, to complain that those who had the management of the public corn magazine, not only kept them waiting whole hours for the delivery of the corn, but in the end did not let them have more than the half of their usual supply.

The Queen gave them not only an audience, but a gracious one. She told them she would take care that they should be no longer kept waiting for the delivery of the corn, and that the supply should be as great as usual.

The millers went away well pleased, and had the satisfaction to find, that they had not complained in vain; for her Majesty religiously kept her word with them. This has confirmed among the people the title she enjoys of *Her Most Faithful Majesty.*

GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

This confederation of the Princes of Germany becomes every day more formidable, and we are much mistaken if it does not produce very serious consequences. The opposition to the decrees of the National Assembly of France, of the 4th of August last, which destroy the fœdal rights of many of those Princes, contrary to the express conditions of the treaty of Westphalia, and others since that time, not only comes from those who are more immediately concerned, but the matter is taken up on public grounds by a considerable part of the body of the Germanic league.

The Prince Bishop of Spire, with the Dukes of Wurtemburg and Deuxponts, are among the most considerable losers by these decrees, having already petitioned the Court of Versailles, which returned for answer, it could not remedy their grievances; the complainants have addressed letters to all the Members of the Germanic body, inviting them to act in concert in this affair, and maintain the conditions of the Westphalia treaty, which cannot be legally annulled solely by the consent of one of the contracting parties. They at the same time refuse to acknowledge any competency in the National Assembly.

Letters have been likewise addressed to the Emperor and the Diet of the Empire, that this matter may suffer no delay; and that instructions may be given to the foreign Ministers, before the holidays begin, either to oppose these decrees by an amicable interference, or by force of arms.

The Prussian Ministers at the small German sovereignties are every day consulted on this business the King of Prussia being one of the Chiefs of the Germanic league.

The Count de Goertz, Minister of the Electrate of Brandenburgh at the Diet, is gone to Deuxponts to confer with some of the Princes on what measures it will be the most necessary to take.

LONDON,——OCTOBER 9.

Wednesday morning, their Majesties and the three eldest Princesses came from Windsor Lodge to New House, where they breakfasted. At half past eleven o'clock the King got into his post-chaise, and came immediately to St James's, where his Majesty had a levee, which was attended by the following nobility, &c. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. William Pitt, the Dukes of Leeds, Dorset, and Queensberry; the Marquis of Salisbury; the Earls of Chesterfield, Westmoreland, Effingham, Harcourt, Grosvenor, Mount Edgecumbe, and Mornington; Viscouns Torrington, Sydney, Grimstone, Duncannon, ad Belgrave; Lords Brudenell, Wallingham, Hawkesbury, Hood, Arden, Apsley, Dover (Gold Stick inwaiting), and Boston (Lord in waiting); Sir George Yonge, Sir H. Palliser, Sir Andrew Snap Douglas, Sr J. Lifton, Sir George Collier, Sir F. Murray, Sir Richard Hill, Sir Francis Sykes, and Sir John Dick; the Right Hon. W. W. Grenville, Hon. J. Villiers, ad the Recorder of London; several military and naval officers; and the French, Spanish, and Sardinian Ambassadors; Neapolitan, Dutch, Swedish, Polish, Danish, Russian, Saxon, and Venetian Envoys; the French, Portuguese, and Danish Secretaries. The levee broke up soon after two o'clock, when a Council was held, which was over by half past three; after which the Lord Chancellor, Mr Pitt, and the Secretaries of State, had conferences till after four o'clock, when the King went to Kew.

There was likewise a Drawing Room.

Same day, the Right Hon. Lord Carleton, Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, was introduced to his Majesty by Mr Beresford, for the first time since his being created a peer of that kingdom.

Wednesday his Majesty gave the Wand of Office to the Duke of Dorset, appointing him Lord Steward of the Household, in the room of the late Duke of Chandos; on which his Grace kissed hands.

The vacancy in the Diplomatic office at Paris, by the Duke of Dorset's acceptance of the Stewardship of the Household, will not be filled up at present.—Lord Fitzgerald will remain at Paris.

Wednesday, Sir Andrew Snap Douglas was presented to his Majesty at the levee, by the Earl of Chatham, and had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, on his appointment to the command of the Goliah guardship at Portsmouth.

The Rev. Dr Rudd was presented to his Majesty at the levee, when he had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand on being appointed one of his Chaplains in Ordinary.

His Majesty has appointed the Right Hon. John Joshua Lord Carysfort, Knight of the most illustrious Order of St Patrick, to be of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council of Ireland.

On Wednesday night at eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came from Brighthelmstone to Carleton House; and after attending the Drawing Room yesterday, gave a private entertainment at Carleton House.

Mrs Fitzherbert is arrived in town from Brighthelmstone—she resides at the Royal Hotel, Pall Mall, her house being under repair.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

—— Duke of Dorset's promotion to the Stewardship of his Majesty's Household, the Embassy to France becomes vacant; that to Madrid is likewise so.

These appointments will be filled up without loss of time, and the arrangement is as follows:

Lord Auckland will be appointed Ambassador to France in the room of his Grace the Duke of Dorset.

Mr Fitzherbert, now at the Hague, will succeed Lord Auckland as Ambassador at Madrid.

The new Embassy to the Hague is not yet appointed.

The Marquis of Buckingham will shortly resign the Viceroyship of Ireland, and only waits for his successor to be named.

The Marquis retires from public business on the score of ill health.

It is with much regret we mention, that the Marquis of Buckingham is extremely ill at Stowe, and his physicians fear that he is in a rapid decline, it is solely on this account that his Lordship has never appeared in public since his arrival from Ireland.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort will probably be the new Viceroy of Ireland.

Lord Fife gets his English Peerage, as the reward of long, tried, steady, and approved services.

The Earl of Lauderdale will certainly be returned as one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, at the next general election.

Lord Saltoun is mentioned as one of the representatives of the Scotch Peerage at the ensuing general election.

A warrant has passed the Royal Signature, granting a pension of 1200 l. per annum, to William Fraser, Esq; in consideration of his long services as Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department.

A warrant has also received the Royal Signature, appointing John Farnaby, Esq; to be a Commissioner of Taxes in the room of George Heathcote, Esq; deceased.

The Dowager Lady Dudley is oddly circumstanced:—A person has appeared, who affirms he was wedded to her Ladyship, some years previous to her connection with Lord Dudley:—and proceedings are on foot in consequence!

A Westminster Hall arraignment, on this charge being established in Doctors Commons, will be the result;—and all the ceremonies that appertained to the trial of the Duchess of Kingston ensue!

The fortune Lord Dudley left to his daughter Miss Ward, the offspring of Lady Dudley, before she was dignified by a title, was very considerable; and an appeal to Chancery has been made, to determine how far the young Lady is competent in all respects—mental requisites included—to enjoy this accumulating treasure!

By the death of the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Rawdon comes into a real estate of eleven thousand pounds a-year, but loses the title, he being but the Earl's maternal nephew. His Lordship, however, on the death of his father, succeeds to the Earldom of Moira, in Ireland, with a very considerable fortune.

The late Earl of Huntingdon was one of those Noblemen who travelled to as much advantage as most men of rank in Europe. He had much learning, with a fine taste, uncankered with either ambition or avarice. Lord Chesterfield speaks in the handsomest terms of the early promise of this Nobleman, and his whole life fulfilled his Lordship's favourable prediction.

Lord Huntingdon had never a strong constitution, and it was with the greatest care and regularity of living that he attained to the age of sixty-two.

The Hastings family, extinct by the death of the late Earl of Huntingdon, is, perhaps, the most ancient in the kingdom. About the year 1275, in the reign of our Edward I. John Hastings, as heir to the Earl of Huntingdon, was a candidate for the kingdom of Scotland, against the claims of the famous John Baliol and Robert Bruce, after the death of Alexander III.

The fact of his Majesty furnishing Carleton-House at his own expence, and under his direction, is not altogether founded—His Majesty has only presented the Prince with some family pictures, and others by modern masters.

His present Majesty has not made many changes in the office of Lord High Steward, only six names appearing on the list during this reign—and two of these removed by death. In 1783, the Duke of Rutland removed from it to Ireland, and was succeeded by Lord Dartmouth, who on December 26, the same year, yielded to the Duke of Chandos.

We have already noticed the good management of the Duke of Clarence in respect to his fortune; and we could wish that as the foibles of the great are communicative, their virtues should be so likewise. His steward, by his orders, audits his accounts every Monday morning, and the order of his tradesmen, &c. sending in their bills, and having them discharged on that day, is as regular as at a banking-house.

The Duke of Orleans thus far shrinks his establishments in England.—His Portland-place house and the Dorking villa are given up; the Park-lane house he continues. These, and other articles of expence, have been on so great a scale, that in two years the Duke paid in England above 60,000 l.

INDIA SHIPS.

The following is a correct List of the East India ships, as the times of their sailing on their respective voyages are fixed:

Ships names.	*Where consigned.*	*At Gravesend.*	*To sail.*
Minerva	Madras and China	2d Nov.	8th Dec.
Royal Charlotte	St Helena, Bencoolen, & China	17th do.	23d do.
Triton	Madras and China	2d Dec.	7th Jan.
Barwell E. of Abergavenny Francis and Osterly	Bombay and China	16th do.	21st do.
Nassau, new ship Belvidere Calcutta	Coast and China	1st Jan.	6th Feb.
Admiral Hughes Woodcott	Coast and China	16th do.	21st do.
Ceres	Marq. of Lansdown St Helena & China	do.	do.
Queen Earl Fitzwilliam	Coast and Bay	31st do.	8th Mar.
Prince Wm Henry Princess Amelia	ditto	14th Feb.	22d do.
Rodney William Pitt	ditto	1st Mar.	6th April
Hillsborough Royal Admiral	China	15th do.	10th do.
Warren Hastings Hawke	Coast and Bay	ditto	20th do.
Princess Royal Worcester	Bombay	ditto	ditto
Foulis	Bengal & Bencoolen	30th	5th May.
Earl Talbot Belmont Henry Dundas Lord Walsingham	China	14th Apr.	10th do.

Wednesday Captain Robert Fairfull was sworn in by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, as commander of their ship Minerva, bound to Bombay and China. She is intended to be the first ship dispatched to that place.

COCHINEAL.

The plants of the Cochineal Opuntia have been sent from Kew Gardens, and several others brought from China to Madras, where they are cultivated with success, and promise to rival the Nopal of Mexico, from whence our rich scarlet dye is extracted.

The favourableness of the climate, the habitual industry of the natives, and surprising cheapness of labour, have induced the East India Company to introduce the Cochineal insect into their Asiatic dominions.

Accordingly, in consequence of orders from England, Sir Archibald Campbell, before he left Madras, marked out and enclosed a spot of ground proper for a Nopalary, and appointed a superintendant, under the direction of Dr James Anderson, for the care and management of this article of commerce.

Thus, there is good reason to expect, that this valuable drug will be obtained much cheaper from India in a few years, than it can be procured from the Spanish settlements, as the labour of women in Asia does not exceed three halfpence per day, which is less than one-tenth of what it costs in Mexico.

It is, therefore, likely that this branch of commerce will fall into our hands; a circumstance highly deserving of notice, as the annual imports into Europe at present amount to upwards of 300,000 l. Sterling.

Seeds of the *Oldenlandia Umbellata*, from the roots of which plant is extracted the fine permanent red dye so much admired in India cottons, have been sent to our West India Islands by Dr Anderson of Madras.

This plant is so valuable in Asia, that it is sold there for one guinea per pound.

Some prepared roots are also sent to England, to try if the dye can be extracted from it in this country. If this can be effected, a trade will be established in that article from India, to the great benefit of our cotton manufactures.

William Walker, Esq; arrived at Exuma in the West Indies, the 1st August, from St Vincents. This gentleman, in a letter to his friend here, says, "I have brought down from his Majesty's Botanic Gardens in St Vincent, several curious and useful plants, which, excepting two or three, are all alive. Amongst those which have come safe, are the cinnamon, sago, gum arabic, Chinese tallow tree, mango, bread nut, garlick shrub, African lilly, Spanish chestnut, ball apple, or water melon, with several others; and I am happy to inform you, that Mr Anderson, the King's superintendant of that garden, was momently expecting the arrival of a ship from Otaheite, with a quantity of the bread fruit-tree, of which he was so good as to promise me a part to introduce it into the Bahamas. This tree agreeing well with a dry soil, I expect it will be a valuable acquisition to our planters."

Letters were on Wednesday received in town from St Helena, dated as early as the 8th of August, by the Mediator, a ship employed in the Southern Whale Fishery, which had touched there; at which time the Contractor, from China, had not arrived. This ship has been long expected, as she sailed for Canton, in company with the Raymond and Bridgewater, and the underwriters are not without their fears, for her safety; but as she is an old ship, and not coppered, she sails remarkably slow, and therefore her arrival may not be expected before the latter end of this month.

The season has turned out uncommonly fine, and the island was never known in a better state of cultivation than it is at present. This may be partly attributed to a society that has been formed there on the same plan of that in the Adelphi for the encouragement of agriculture, who have given a large silver cup to a planter for enclosing and cultivating the largest quantity of waste land, and adjudged several other prizes to different claimants of the like nature. Governor Brooke deserves much credit for this institution, as he likewise does for his humane intentions in establishing a Sunday school for the instruction of the poor illiterate slaves.

CIRCUITOUS VOYAGE.

An expedition to the South Seas is to be immediately undertaken, by the express order of his Majesty; and preparations are already making for this purpose. The object of the voyage is to explore certain situations which are not sufficiently known in those seas, and several persons of science are to be sent out. There will be but one ship employed on these discoveries. She is to be commanded by an officer having the rank of Master and Commander in his Majesty's service.

Captain Huddard, a celebrated navigator, a man of fortune, and commander of an East Indiaman, is at present employed in making a survey of all the seas, bays, creeks, and harbours on the north-west coast of Scotland. This gentleman offered his services *gratis* to the Directors of the Society for Extending the Fisheries on the Northern Coasts, and has engaged in this laudable and meritorious undertaking, from the purest and most disinterested patriotism.

On Monday afternoon; it being a fast among the Jews, the Treasurer of the Dutch Synagogue, attended by some of the principle Gentlemen of that Congregation, went to Newgate to visit Lord George Gordon; but his Lordship refused to admit them, as they had cut off their beards, contrary to the law of Moses. A difference of opinion upon this subject has for some time past been entertained among the Jews in London, and several letters have passed upon the dispute. A Rabbi from Germany countenances the rich Jew Gentlemen in cutting off their beards to appear like Christians at the Exchange and coffee-houses; and several other Rabbis declare the wearing the beard to be as much a duty as abstaining from blood or swine's flesh.

An Ambassador, of the rank of a Bashaw, is arrived from Mequinez, the capital of Morocco, who has brought over twelve beautiful Arabian horses, as a present from the Emperor to his Majesty. His credentials contain the most flattering assurances of peace and amity from the Emperor. The Ambassador is elegantly attended, and provided for at the expence of Government.

Among the modes expected to be taken in the next session of Parliament, to add to the resources of the country, is that of the Crown lands, which, however they may be disposed of, if they are brought into cultivation, the purposes of Government will be answered by an increase of land-revenue, of agriculture, and population.

As new taxes and imposts are at the best as well as at the worst of times, the subject of meditation, might it not be an object to oblige every person who runs a horse on the turf to take out a license, suppose of five hundred pounds?—This would not be felt by Right Honourable Jockeys, and as to others, much good would be done, by putting an end to their folly.

It is not quite certain whether the dress of Lord Scratch in the new play alludes to any particular peer, or to the general mode of peers dressing like bailiffs-followers; and leaving their footmen and porters to lead the fashions.

Most of the taxes which have been laid upon the public, during the present Administration, have been of a partial nature, and rested upon the shoulders of the middling, or rather the poorer class of people; this tends to check every industrious exertion, and must, ultimately, terminate in leaving only two classes of men—a haughty aristocracy; and an indigent peasantry, more abject than those that have just shaken off the yoke of slavery in France.

Whoever undertakes so arduous and important a situation as that of Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country, should, with the most accurate knowledge of trade and manufactures, have the very best connections to enlarge the scale of information, and point out objects of taxation which may escape the attention of an individual; when this is neglected, we cannot be surprised at finding such measures adopted as licensing chandler's shops to sell *snuff* and *tobacco.*

By that admirable plan of extorting money from the miserable, the Tobacco Excise Bill, every little chandler's shop that sells but a *farthing's* worth of snuff or tobacco, must pay *five shillings* for a license, and hang out a sign, announcing themselves, "*Dealers by Authority of the British Parliament!*"

Woe unto those dealers who sell half-a-crown's worth of tobacco in a twelvemonth, if they neglect to obtain the ministerial license;—their houses are liable to be rifled, and themselves sentenced to a jail, by the irresistible power of the High Commissioners of Excise.

An odd circumstance happened the other day at a tanner's, not an hundred miles from Swaff-ham, in Norfolk.—The tanner had invited the supervisor to dine with him, and after pushing about the bottle pretty briskly, the supervisor was going across the tan-yard to the stable for his horse; but unfortunately the poor man tumbled into the tan-vat, and called amain to the tanner for help, or he should be drowned. The tanner expressed great compassion for his unfortunate companion, but absolutely refused taking him out; "for," says the tanner, "If I draw a hide without giving the twelve hours notice, I shall be exchequered and ruined; but I will go and inform the Exciseman."

The tedious harrangues of Westminster-hall have shed their torpid influence, not only over their Members of the French National Assembly, but also over those who are busied in framing the Constitution of North America. In their last debates on this subject, there have been *one thousand and three amendments.* On this occasion, an American writer make the following remark—"If Constitutions can be made perfect by amendments, what a blessed chance has the Constitution of the United States!"

The French refugees will now have an opportunity of returning to their country, and be reconciled, on condition of delivering up a fourth part of their income to the service of the State. Such as refuse will have no cause to complain, if their property to that or a greater amount be confiscated. Their dastardly spirit renders them obnoxious in every nation, as there could be but two causes for their flying from their country; either their being conscious of past guilt, and afraid to face an injured people, or their being enemies to the Revolution. In both cases they cannot but be very unpopular every where.

Notwithstanding the strict orders of the Spanish Court, accounts of the proceedings in France find their way among the people, and are read with avi-

It is truly ludicrous to hear of a line of circumvallation formed, to prevent the inroads—of a newspaper!

The Spanish Gazettes are prohibited from giving an account of the Revolution in France. Some writings are, however, circulated through the provinces, translated into Spanish, which are read with great avidity.

The King of Spain has given the government of the Supreme Council at Castile to the Count de Comanes.

The Spanish Government has taken off the prohibition on plain white and flowered muslins, which is to pay a duty of thirty *per cent*. This article has been prohibited in Spain for twenty years.

The conduct of Prussia, at this time, ought to be observed by Great Britain with a jealous eye; for a disguised King does not arm for nothing; and should he be inclined to assist, or take advantage of the distressed situation of his neighbours, and put his troops in action, what is to save this country from being dragged into an unnecessary war.

There is much policy in endeavouring to employ the Dutch troops; and the Stadtholder finds, that to be embroiled in difficulties abroad, is the safest way to preserve peace at home.

The Dutch troops being ordered to be ready for service, is a strong presumption that Prussia has some design nearly ripe for execution.—The brotherly affection of the two supremes will as naturally lead them to a mutual confidence as mutual assistance.

The Prussians are perhaps the most reconciled to a despotic form of government of any people in Europe. This can only be attributed to the wisdom of the late King, who, while he ruled with a rod of iron, administered justice so strictly and impartially, that the meanest peasant lived in perfect confidence. It has often been an idea with speculating politicians, that despotism is the best form of government, where the despot is wise and good. Experience, however, proves, that the wisdom and goodness of Kings are of uncertain dependencies.

The accounts from Holland, received this morning, confirm the reports that the Swedish fleet under the command of the Duc de Sudermania, and three Admirals, is sailed from Carlscrone in order to give battle to the Russian squadron, wherever they fall in with them; such a step having become at length necessary, to recover the glory of the Swedish arms, as well as to strike some blow of consequence before the campaign, which is now nearly at an end for this year, wholly closes.

By letters from Moldavia we are assured, that three Turkish men of war, having under convoy several transports, with a large body of Cuban Tartars, made a descent at the Streights of Callati: They landed 2000 men, and immediately fell upon a small body of Russians, who being surprised, were not prepared for a defence, and were therefore obliged to retreat. The retreat, however, was not precipitate, but orderly, and so slow, that a large body of Russians had time to come to their assistance from Kerschai. These joining the Tartars in flank, not only threw them into confusion, but cut off their retreat to their shipping. The affair lasted five hours, and ended in the total discomfiture of the Tartars, very few of whom escaped either death or captivity.

By a bold manœuvre the Russians surprised one of the Turkish ships of war just as she had weighed anchor, and made themselves masters of her.

Our advices from Algiers state, that information has been received there, that the Neapolitan fleet, assisted by the Maltese and Genoese galleys, are destined to attack and bombard that city: in consequence of this intelligence, every preparation is making to give them a warm reception: all the valuable effects are removing up the country for safety—provisions are daily advancing in price.

The Emperor, on his first return to Vienna, was employed for an hour, for three successive days, in offering up public thanksgivings for his recovery, and prayers for the prosperity of the Empire. His Majesty knelt in the midst of the people, at the church of St Stephen's, and was remarkably fervent and devote the whole time.

His Imperial Majesty has just published an edict, permitting the free toleration of the Jewish religion throughout his dominions. It allows all the Jews residing within the limits of his monarchy the rights of citizens, *(jura civitatis.)*

By this concession, the Jews have the liberty to buy and sell houses, and seignorial estates, acquire the rights of nobility, barons, and counts, and to assist the States General; they may even possess baronies having the power of justice.—They are to enjoy all the rights and immunities of burghers, and are competent to hold any civil or military employments.

In consequence of this edict, two very considerable synagogues are on the point of being built, one at Prague, the other at Vienna, besides some other considerable establishments.

From Petersburgh we learn, that through the imprudence of some peasants, the forests of Schlausebourge and Kaefolm had been accidentally set on fire. When our accounts came away, they had been burning for many days, and had destroyed an extent of trees, &c. of fifteen miles: when the wind blew to the capital, the streets were filled with smoke, resembling a thick fog.

According to a late regulation, the great bell of every church in Rome is ordered to be tolled an hour after sun-set every evening. This ceremony continues for about thirty minutes; during which the people, whether in the streets, their houses, or the places of public worship, repeat on their knees the prayers of *Salve Regina*, *Ave Maria*, and *De Profundis!*

His Holiness, astonished at the late proceedings in France, has ordered prayers to be put up throughout the whole of the Ecclesiastical dominions, for the prosperity of that kingdom.

No person, for some time, will be appointed as Ambassador at the Court of France. Until the Government be settled, the place of Ambassador must be a mere sinecure. France is, at present, in that situation, that no foreign power can enter into treaty with her. There are no securities for the performance of engagements, and no administration with whom secret business can be transacted.

Last week the remains of the wretched Maupeau were interred in the grave long ago dug up for that purpose in Brighton church-yard, and with less parade than is usually observed at the funeral of the meanest peasant. Not a hatband nor glove was given on the occasion, a circumstance which, considering his family connections, appears somewhat extraordinary.

The French are said to have declared, that if the body of their wretched countryman, Maupeau, was brought to them, they would burn both it and the coffin that contained it. If this be fact, the inference to be drawn therefrom is very natural, and must lead every one to believe, that the offence which his dying words alluded to, was something more than the chimera of a disturbed brain. But peace to his manes!

Two boys are lately arrived from Otaheite who are very intelligent. They have been introduced to several persons who had been there with Captain Cook, whom they remembered perfectly well, and expressed great joy at seeing them.

The Rev. Mr Stockdale is now at Morocco, employed in searching the Emperor's Library, with the hopes of recovering the supposed lost books of Livy.

To morrow the operation of the Excise Tobacco-bill commences, and the excisemen will pay their respects to the trade, to "*know what they are to do!*"

From the facility with which the runners can find out thieves, *when they please*, it appears, that the *liberal* system of Jonathan Wild, Esq; has not died with that great man. The numerous gangs of thieves, well known to assemble in public houses, are a proof of this. What better subject for the consideration of Parliament? Mr Sheridan once promised a new police bill and an excellent clause would be, to make thief-taking a civil office, and not a *trade!*

This week, a discovery has been made that several notes for five and ten pounds, all forged on a country banking-house, have been in circulation to a very considerable amount, several of which have been paid.

A print of yesterday morning had discovered the father of poor Werter, whose sorrows have been so happily recorded; and affirms, that Albert and Charlotte are now in Hanover. The whole of this delightfully pathetic story is a fiction; from the fertile imagination of Macpherson, the author of Ossian's Poems; and the Sorrows of Werter, strange as it may appear, were translated from our's into the German, as they were also into all the other modern languages.

Pinkerton, the antiquarian, is now employed in writing a dissertation on sculls, in which he attempts to prove, that Hume, Robertson, Tacitus, and Livy, were mere ideots. If this learned gentleman places these authors in this very respectable class, pray to what class must he belong himself?

In the parish of Yalding in Kent, upwards of two hundred couple have been married during the hop-season; and, what is still more remarkable, *only seventy* of the ladies were pregnant!

Monday night, died in New Prison, Clerkenwell, William Silk, who was under confinement for forgery on the Bank, by receiving several dividends for stock belonging to Benefit Clubs, where he was Secretary. Some suspicion arising of his having poisoned himself, he was stripped as soon as he was found dead, and on searching his clothes, in the lining of his breeches was found a quantity of arsenic.

A melancholy circumstance has lately occurred at a village in the environs of this metropolis: A young woman had been courted by an African; he was afterwards supplanted in her affections by a young man, who being a dependant upon a near relation, took lodgings for her on account of her being pregnant (as he supposed by him) till an accommodation could be brought about with the party not then acquainted with the circumstance. As her predilection for the African was not discovered by the latter, the greatest degree of affection subsisted between him and the unhappy object, till some days after her delivery, when a sight of the supposed fruit of their embraces was unexpectedly obtained by him, after being several times denied this gratification upon various trivolous pretences. The discovery has had an inexpressible effect upon the feelings of the young man, as his affection, till then, was of the most ardent description, and the sense of shame, perfidy, &c. to both parties in the unfortunate fair one, was so strong, as to throw her into the milk-fever, which put a period to her existence in a few days.

Electricity.—A physician, named Martin Van Marum, at Leipsic, has contrived an electrical machine, of most astonishing powers.—The account the author gives is, that a battery of 225 square feet of coating, charged to a spontaneous self discharge, after 160 circumvolutions of the wheel, was able to melt ten inches of iron wire, one fourth of an inch in thickness, and 25 feet of a wire, No. 11, and to burst a cylinder of boxwood, four inches high, and four inches thick, which would require the power of 9840 pounds in weight.

Bon mot of the Bishop of Derry.—The Bishopric of Derry, it should be first mentioned, is the most valuable See in Ireland.—The present Bishop was offered to be translated thence to the Archbishopric of *Tuam*.—"I humbly thank you," said his Lordship to the person who offered it him—"*Meum* is better than *Tuum*."

An *Irish* Newspaper, after mentioning the wreck of a vessel near the *Skerries*, rejoices—that all the *crew* was saved, except *four hogsheads of tobacco*.

A fact.—There are at present two children at Crediwys, in Devonshire, who have been suffered by their mother to run wild from their infancy, rather than accept of the parish assistance. The one is a boy of ten, the other a girl of twelve years of age. They are both in a state of nature, feeding only on wild berries, and running *on all-fours* with amazing celerity!—if pursued, they utter a terrific scream, and hide themselves in the top of a tree, or in the recesses of a thicket. They are never seen in a standing posture, nor can they be prevailed on to approach any person but their mother, with whom, though they cannot speak, they have always kept up a distant and scareful communication.

AMERICA.—NEW-YORK.

August 6.—The Bank of North America, at Philadelphia, (as the circulation of copper is nearly suspended,) agreed to print, for the use of said bank, tickets of 3-90ths of a dollar, or threepence; and 1-90th, or one penny, printed at the foot *Francis Touch* cashier; and advertised this in the papers.—One penny Pennsylvania currency, is the lowest sum of a promissory bank note ever known.

August 7.—A message from President Washington was sent to the House of Representatives, by General Knox; recommending and appointing commissioners, for treating with the Indians, who have committed hostilities on the frontiers; and proposing their preparing an uniform and effective system for the militia of the United States. The House of Representatives passed an act, appointing commissioners to treat with the Indians, and agreed 40,000 dollars be provided for the expence; the senate returned it, amended, providing 20,000 dollars instead of 40,000; the representatives agreed to the amendment. On the 20th of August, the President sent a message, by the Secretary, that he approved of the act.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, at their triennial meeting at Philadelphia, agreed to address the President of the United States. On the 7th of August the Members of the Convention signed their address. The address is signed by William White, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, 17 Clergy, and 14 of the Laity, all members of the Convention, adhered to by Bishop David, Provost of New York, detained from the Convention by indisposition, with the President's answer, were published in the New York Papers Aug. 22.

August 15. and 17.—The House of Representatives went into a committee, agreed to several amendments on the constitution.

August 19.—The committee also sat on the business of amendments, and business not finished.

The act for encouraging American shipping, is gone through the House; the British shipping is to be encouraged equally with other foreign nations.

It was expected the congress would adjourn after a few acts more passed.

No accounts at New York, Aug. 22. of the Revolution in France.

A Mail Coach is established between New York and Philadelphia.—Expresses advertised at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour.

EDINBURGH.

Died at Ramornie, Fifeshire, the 7th curt. Robert Heriot, Esq; of Ramornie.

Yesterday afternoon, the Reverend Dr Hugh Blair preached a funeral sermon in the High Church, on the death of the late Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. Lord President of the Court of Session. The Doctor took his text from St Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, xi. 16. first clause, "But now they desire a better country, that is, an heavenly;"——The church was crowded in every part. Many of the first personages in the kingdom attended; among whom were, his Grace the Duke of Montague, her Grace the Duchess of Buccleugh, Lady Frances Douglas, the Countess of Dalhousie, Sir William Forbes and Lady, Sir William Miller and Lady, &c. &c. To attempt any commentary upon the elegant discourse of the Doctor upon this occasion, would be the height of presumption. Suffice it to say, that though the expectations of the hearers were great, they were not disappointed; the sermon being no way inferior to the best productions of this distinguished preacher.

Sir Thomas Miller of Glenlee, Bart. late Lord President of the Court of Session, derived from nature an active and ardent mind. Endowed with great benevolence, and public spirit, he early made choice of a profession which required assiduity and perseverance, and in which he rose progressively to the first and most honourable station. For this his capacity and knowledge, joined to the most unshaken integrity, eminently qualified him.

Though no man was better fitted to enjoy or render society delightful, he never suffered his social qualities to interfere with the duties of his office.—His merit and talents will be long remembered by his Brethren on the Bench, and his polite and unwearied attention by the Gentlemen at the Bar.—The desire for the improvement and prosperity of his country rose in his mind to the warmth of a passion, which, in his frequent Circuits, as Lord Justice Clerk, he endeavoured, with success, to transfuse into the breasts of the gentlemen in every quarter of the kingdom. His own estate was distinguished beyond all around it, for extent of plantation, for solidity of improvement, and for ornamental and useful lines of communication. By the general tenor of his conduct, he acquired the friendship of the first and best characters; and the love and affection of his relations, by the cordiality, openness, and candour of his disposition. His manners were plain, unaffected, and engaging; and, in all companies, by his presence, cheerfulness and good humour were diffused around him.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

This day, the Caledonian Hunt met here. About nine o'clock this morning, the hounds threw off at Corden-bog, about a mile south of Dalkeith. They in a very little time found a fox, and had a fine run for about 18 miles. There were about 60 Gentlemen in the field, besides many hundreds on foot.

The hounds are to throw off on Thursday next at Newbattle, about nine o'clock in the morning; and on Saturday at Ford at the same hour.

The Gentlemen of the Hunt dine every day at Fortune's Tavern.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday night, from the Isle of Mull, mentions his having met various droves of black cattle from different parts of the Highlands to attend the Tryst at Falkirk on Thursday next. He computes that in the whole droves there could not be fewer than 28,000 head.

On Saturday morning last, Alexander Veitch merchant in Leith, was brought from Dumfries jail, to Edinburgh, by the Excise Constable and another peace officer, accused of knocking down William Muckle, officer of Excise, and fracturing his skull, at the Nethertown in the end of June last, as mentioned in a former paper, when John Burns, a hawker, was then apprehended, for being accessory to the said crime, and is still in Edinburgh jail.—Much search has been made after Veitch; and he was, on Tuesday night last, apprehended, at Ecclefechan, by an officer of Excise, and carried to Dumfries jail;—and, on Saturday forenoon, Veitch underwent an examination before the Sitting Magistrate, and was committed to prison.

Last week Lord Loughborough, Sir James St Clair, member for Morpeth, and Sir Francis and Lady Blake, passed through Newcastle for London.

On Monday last, Hugh Hornby, Esq; was elected Mayor of Newcastle.

Leonard Coward, Esq; is elected a fourth time Mayor of the city of Bath.

John Parsons, Esq; is chosen Mayor of Lincoln.

Edward Markland, Esq; is chosen Mayor of Leeds.

Mr George Healey and Mr George Kitson are chosen Sheriffs of York, for the ensuing year.

John Banks, Esq; is chosen Mayor, and John Sykes, Esq; Sheriff of Hull.

Charles Spearman, Esq; is elected Mayor of Hartlepool.

On Tuesday last, Benjamin Lumley, Esq; was, after a warm contest, elected Mayor of Stockton for the ensuing year, by the majority of a single vote. The spirit and firmness of the independent Burgesses in making this their first attempt to retrieve the ancient right of election, though not attended with the desired success, is much and deservedly applauded.

George Finch, Esq; is chosen Mayor of the city of Durham.

By the vigilance of the Magistrates of Newcastle, upwards of thirty measures have lately been seized, and taken from some of those conscientious hucksters, who prey upon the vitals of the labouring poor; they, being all short of the legal standard, were, on Friday fe'ennight, burnt on the Sandhill, by the hands of the common hangman.—One of those measures had a false bottom, which the upright owner could put up and down, at pleasure.

Wednesday fe'ennight, Donald M'Leod, the Highlander, (of whom mention has been made in this paper,) stopt in Stamford on his return home. He appeared in perfect health; and we learn, that his journey to London has so far answered his wishes, that he has procured the King's letter (one shilling per day) in lieu of his former pension of about 9 l. per year. He is accommodated on his journey with a horse-pass.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the 26th ult. a fire was discovered in the Dee-mills, at Chester, (belonging to E. O. Wrench, Esq; and tenanted by Mr Orford,) when, in defiance of every effort that could possibly be exerted, the whole building, and its extensive appurtenances, were entirely consumed, leaving a part of the walls only standing. Every extremity of the building appeared to have taken fire at once, presenting to the distant eye, one copious flame or sheet of fire; and to the exertions of a considerable number of assistants may principally be ascribed a happy prevention of its communicating to the water-works and paper-mills adjoining. The loss is estimated at 4000 l. exclusive of the building.

Average price of corn as certified by the Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions at Durham, on Wednesday last, viz. Wheat (per quarter) 42 s.—Masun, 38 s.—Rye, 32 s.—Barley, 22 s.—Malt, 36 s.—Pease, 28 s.—Oats, 16 s.—Beans, 36 s.

There is at this time in a garden at Weldon Hall, near Weldon Bridge, an apple tree which has a large quantity of ripe fruit growing upon it, likewise a vast number of blossoms, both expanded and unexpanded.

A single pea, planted this year in the garden of Mr Thomas Penfold of Bishopstone, produced 245 pods, that yielded 1375 peas.

VIENNA, *September 23.*

This day, advice was received from Field Marshall Laudohn, near Belgrade. The account of the march of the Austrian troops is long. Suffice it to say, he passed the river Save, on the 19th curt. with 28 battalions of infantry, and 18 divisions of cavalry.

On the 12th, the greatest part of the army were upon Mount Dedina.

On the morning of the 13th, Field Marshall Laudohn caused reconnoitre all the environs of Belgrade. He ordered a great part of the cavalry to go to Mount Wratischa, and afterwards drove the Turks from a neighbouring height.

Same day, our main army being still upon Mount Dedina, the garrison of Belgrade fired very briskly with their artillery upon our troops, but with little effect. From Semlin a great conflagration was observed in the suburbs of Belgrade called the Rasciens, and it is supposed the Turks set the place on fire themselves.

The army under the Seraskier Abdy-Pacha, who were advancing to the relief of this fortress, consisted only of about 20,000 men.

In the night betwixt the 13th and 14th, the Imperial troops erected near the turn of the Save, and about 900 paces from Belgrade, a battery, from which much advantage was expected. The Turks, when they saw it finished in the morning, made the cannon of the fort, as well as of their armed vessels, play upon it, in order to destroy it, but without success. They, however, killed and wounded some men that were in the battery, which being provided with four cannons, prevented the enemy's armed vessels from approaching on the one side; while the redoubt, raised upon Mount Bratiche, restrained them on the other. On the land side, all communication is now cut off from the garrison of Belgrade, so that it may be considered as in a manner blocked up.

ROME, *September 13.*

It is said, the Sovereign Pontiff has received a long letter from the King of France, to which he has returned for answer, That he will refer the affair of the annates, and every thing not spiritual, to the King and the National Assembly; recommending, however, the firm and constant preservation of their religion, and the respect and support of the Bishops and other ministers of the church; offering also, if necessary, to go himself to France, to co-operate in measures for the maintenance and union of the church.

DUBLIN, *October 6.*

"The division of the Revenue Board has at last taken place in form. There are seven Commissioners of Customs, and five of Excise. Mr Beresford presides at both Boards.

"Some considerable orders have been sent to Petersburgh for tallow, on account of the expected scarcity of that article, that will probably be occasioned by the little slaughtering in Ireland this year. Those orders cannot be expected until after the opening of the Baltic next spring.

"By the Triton of Liverpool, last from Philadelphia, advice is received of the arrival there of Capt. Truxton, from China, with a valuable cargo of piece goods, silks, china, and teas.

"The Brownlow, of Dublin, John M'Gillan master, arrived here on Sunday from New York, after a passage of six weeks.

"The brig Brothers, Captain Jefferey's, from Belfast, to Wilmington, with passengers, arrived, after a very healthy and pleasant voyage, at Wilmington, on the 2d of July.

"The Maria, Captain Foot, also a passenger ship, from Derry to Wilmington, was spoke with in the river Delaware the 27th ult.

"The brigantine Cassia, also from Derry to Wilmington in Delaware, was spoke with off Henlopen, the 28th of July.

"Last Wednesday night, there was the most violent storm remembered in Limerick; in town, several houses were totally unroofed; in the country, several trees were torn from their roots, and carried to a very great distance, stacks of corn and hay entirely carried away, and we fear the corn unreaped, has been materially injured. The storm began at eleven, and continued above four hours. Several vessels were driven from their moorings in the river, and stranded. On the above account the post did not arrive next day until twelve o'clock.

"In the violent storm which happened on the night of Wednesday last, much damage was done in Carlow, and the country adjacent. From the latter place, we hear, that trees were torn up by the roots, and several farm-houses unroofed. In the town, many houses were stripped, and the chimney of Mr Maher's house in Burrin Street, being blown down, forced its way through the roof, and, bearing down all before it, fell adjoining a bed where two of his children lay. However, by the interposition of Providence, the poor infants escaped unhurt.

"Our letters from Clonmell, and other parts of the country, bring similar accounts.

CORK, *Oct. 1.*

Last night about nine o'clock, a most violent hurricane began, the wind at S. S. W. which blew a perfect storm until next morning. Several houses and chimnies have been blown down, cabins unroofed, hay, corn, &c. blown away, trees torn up by the roots, boats and lighters drove from their moorings, and other injuries sustained.

We hear from the Cove, that several vessels broke from their moorings, and were much damaged, in consequence of the above storm. The Hector, outward bound, was drove on the rocks of Kushkinny, and it is feared damaged.

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

				Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Oct.* 10.	8	P. M.	50	29.22
Sunday,	—— 11.	8	A. M.	46	29.25
		8	P. M.	46	29.06
Monday,	—— 12.	8	A. M.	47	29.14

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Oct. 5. Favourite, Bowman, from Dundee, for Glasgow.
6. Carron, Selby, from London, goods.
Clyde, Wilson, from Archangle, sundries.
7. Unity, Hanson, from Arendale, timber.
Hercules, Findlay, from Montrose, barley.
Nancy, White, from Hull, timber.
9. Janet, Fernie, from Dundee, barley.
11. Elizabeth, Hulteman, from Farsound, rock moss.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Oct. 10. Nymph, Davidson, from Isle of Sky, kelp.
12. Elgin, Ewing, from ditto, kelp.
Beaufoy, Crear, from Middleburg, apples.
Margaret, Lamb, from Arbroath, goods.
Commerce, Wylie, from Petersburgh, goods.
Aurora, Gavine, from Petersburgh, in the Roads, goods.
Four sloops with coals.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Oct. 9.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	21 s. 6 d.	19 s. 6 d.	18 s. 4 d.
Barley,	17 6	16 8	15 0
Oats,	13 6	12 6	11 0
Beans,	13 6	00 0	00 0
Pease,	12 6	11 0	10 6
New Wheat,	21 0	19 6	18 0
—— Barley,	17 0	16 6	14 8
—— Oats,	13 0	12 0	10 6

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

Oct. 9.

	s.		s.	d.		s.		s.	d.
Wheat,	42	to	52	0	Tick Beans,	20	to	23	0
Fine ditto,	—		—	—	Small ditto,	21	to	24	0
Rye,	24	to	26	0	Tares,	—		—	—
Oats,	17	to	20	6					
Barley,	20	to	23	0	Flour, per Sack.				
Malt,	32	to	34	6					
Grey Pease,	22	to	26	0	Fine Flour,	42			
White ditto,	21	to	24	0	Second Sort,	40			
Boiling ditto,	32	to	36	0	Rape Seed,	—			

By Authority of the Admiral Depute of Leith, and Substitutes.

THESE are intimating to all concerned, That application has been made by the children of the deceased William Robertson merchant in Leith, for warrant to sell the following goods, which were lodged in his warehouses, the dates aftermentioned, for payment of the freight and cellar-rent and charges, and some of them for payment of the original cost, freight, cellar-rent, and charges, viz.

1782.
Dec. 12. One box containing wright's tools, per the William and John, from Hull, marked I. W. & D.
Two boxes of tobacco-pipes, from Newcastle, which appears to have been for Lewis Downie, Edinburgh; arrested at the instance of a creditor, and the original cost, freight, and charges owing.

1782.
Oct. 26. One Box, marked *Mrs Thornburn, Edinburgh*, from Newcastle.
One Wright's Chest, marked *James Barnet, to the care of James Anderson, Newcastle.*

1783.
Aug. 15. A Sailor's Hammock, for Thomas Sutherland, from London, per Marshall.
Dec. 13. A Bale in brown paper of printed books, and on the upper sheet, *Age of Lewis XIV.* from London. No mark.

1784.
Jan. 4. A Small Fir Table, two Fir Chairs and Cupboard from Aberdeen. No mark.
June 7. A Small Jacket, coarse cloth, marked *Tho. Henderson, Caldale*, from Cromarty.
July 21. A Shelf and Box, from Newcastle, for Miss Parsonage, No. 4. Shakespeare Squar
Sept. 27. A Chest containing a boy's clothes and some school books, from Aberdeen. No mark.
Nov. 11. Two Pieces Black Hair-cloth, from London, per Livingston, marked I. R.
14. Half a hogshead Sour Porter, from London, per the Betsey, marked D.
One Cask containing Wool Cards, marked M. R.
One Cask Red Oker, marked C. W. L.
Dec. 21. One Bag, marked R. E. last from Newcastle, per Wishart.

1785.
Jan. 5. Half-a-dozen Iron Shovels, from London, per Lovely Mary. No mark.
One Small Bundle, marked *Jo. Movat.*
One Chest containing wright's tools. No mark.
One Small Cask Nails, marked *Ben. Williamson, care of Bettie Paterson, Thurso.*
One Bag White Mustard. No mark.
May 20. One parcel from Newcastle, per Sommervel, for Robert Johnston cork-cutter, Grass-market, Edinburgh.
April 21. One bag iron work from Hull, marked H. S. & L.
April 9. Some cutlery utensils, consisting of a wheel, grindstones, &c. from Newcastle. No mark.

1786.
April 20. One bundle rolled iron from Hull. No mark.
Sixteen pieces steel, marked W. B.
One hogshead cased, supposed porter, marked I. M. & C. M.
One pair corn fanners.
July 31. One hogshead four cyder, per the Star, from London, marked *Wm Drysdale, Edr.*
One ditto. No mark.
Aug. 30. One mustard mill from Newcastle, care of John Kay, Leith.
Dec. 4. One hamper from Newcastle, vial bottles. No mark.
7. One box candlewicks, P. Dundee.
Four empty wine pipes. No mark.
One bag of parings of skins.
Two bow windows.
One bundle, containing a hammock and some old cloaths. No mark.
Four bars steel. No mark.
One cask, marked *Wm. Nicol Alloa.*
Two ditto. No mark.
Several empty hogsheads.

1785.
Nov. 10. One cask white lead, G. H. per Leith pacquet.
A sign board, Jo. Elliot.

Unless these goods are claimed, and the freight, charges, and expences paid within one month from this date, warrant will be granted as craved.

☞ The persons who claim to produce evidence that the goods are their property.

Leith, October 3. 1789.

LANDS FOR SALE
BY ADJOURNMENT,
In the county of Forfar, and vicinity of Dundee.

ON Friday the 30th day of October curt. between the hours of one and two afternoon, will be SOLD by public roup, within the Coffeehouse of Dundee,

TWENTY-FOUR ACRES or thereby of ARABLE LAND, lying on the east side of the Hilltown of Dundee, and on the high road leading from Dundee to Forfar.

These lands are to be holden of the exposer, for payment of a small yearly feu-duty; and as they are situated in the neighbourhood of a large town, they may be subfeued to great advantage. The purchaser will have the privilege of gathering dung within the town of Dundee, for manuring the ground.

The articles of roup may be seen in the hands of John Ogilvy writer in Dundee, who will also show the ground, and give any further information that may be desired by intending purchasers.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTER PATENT.

LEAKE'S PILULA SALUTARIA, so justly famous for its superior efficacy in curing every degree and symptom of the VENEREAL DISEASE, without confinement or restraint of diet, in an easy, expeditious, safe, and secret manner. One small tasteless Pill is a dose, its operation imperceptible, and requiring no particular attention.

In fifteen days it generally cures those cruel disorders;—it is an excellency peculiar to these Pills, to make directly to the complaining part, and enter into contest with the offending matter, which they suddenly dislodge and expel. They are declared by experience to be a preserver of health as well as a restorer, by taking only eight single Pills spring and fall in every year. They will keep good in all climates any length of time, and they have now borne the test of near sixty years, with increasing credit to themselves, and honour to their author, insomuch that, during the last eight years, they have radically cured upwards of forty thousand persons, many of whom had been discharged from hospitals, where salivation had been frequently repeated, and all other methods made use of without effect.

Prepared and sold by the sole proprietor, THOMAS TAYLOR, Member of the Corporation of Surgeons, London—at his house, No. 9, New Bridge Street, in boxes of only 2s. 9d. each, duty included.

They are also sold, by his appointment, by Mr CAW, Stationer, the head of Lady Stairs Close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh—Mr Saint, printer, Newcastle—and by one person in every considerable town in England.

*** Of J. CAW may be had,
SPILSBURY's much esteemed ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS

Office of Inspector of Lottery Offices, *at the* Stamp-office *in* London.

WHEREAS it appears by an advertisement signed *Shergold and Co.* as proprietors of an unlicensed Lottery Office in Lombard Street—That One Hundred Guineas reward will be given by them to any person of the name of *Shergold* to appear as the owner of that office, by the name of *Hugh, Henry, or Humphry Shergold*; and whereas there is not any person of the name of Shergold, licensed to deal in Lottery tickets, all chances, shares, or agreements, signed *Shergold*, are therefore illegal, and nothing can be recovered thereon; notice is hereby given to all Riders, Printers, Shopkeepers, and others their agents whatever, in the different Country Towns and other parts of Great Britain, that all and every person or persons who shall be found selling any such, or any other illegal chances, shares, or agreements in the Lottery, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, and all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailliffs, Constables, Headboroughs, and other Civil Officers within their respective jurisdictions are strictly required by the act 27 of his present Majesty, c. 1. to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the committing of any of the offences above mentioned. And the Public are hereby requested to give their assistance, by sending information to this office of the persons that may be found offending as aforesaid.

T. WOOD,
Inspector of Lottery Offices.

SALE OF PROPERTY,
IN THE COUNTIES OF INVERNESS AND ROSS.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, Edinburgh, Oct. 5. 1789.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby give notice, That they intend to sell by public roup in the course of the ensuing winter, the property which they purchased many years ago in the foresaid counties, with a view to the introduction of manufactures there.

IT CONSISTS OF

107 ACRES OF LAND, part of the Lands of GLENMORISTON, with the buildings erected thereon, situated on the banks of Lochness, lying within the parish of Urquhart, and shire of Inverness, and presently in the possession of Alexander Shaw, merchant and manufacturer in Inverness.

12 ACRES OF LAND, part of the Estate of LOCH CARRON, with the buildings thereon, lying within the parish of Loch Carron, and shire of Ross, presently occupied by Ninian Jessery there.

AND,

72 ACRES OF LAND, part of the Estate of INVERLAEL, with the houses thereon, situated at the head of Lochbroom, in the said county of Ross, presently occupied by Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coull, or by John Ross, his sub-tenant.

The particular day of sale will be advertised sometime in November next. The title-deeds are in the hands of Andrew Steuart, jun. writer to the signet, to whom, or to Robert Arbuthnot, Secretary to the Trustees, any person intending to purchase, may apply for such information as they wish for; but no proposals for a private sale will be listened to.

SALMON FISHINGS AND OAK WOODS,
PERTHSHIRE.

To be LET by public roup at the house of John Campbell vintner in Perth, on Thursday the 5th day of November first at twelve o'clock mid-day,

THE Salmon Fishings, with the Keith or Cruive, on the water of Erraclit, belonging to Colonel MacPherson of Blairgowrie.

AS ALSO to be sold by public roup, in manner to be afterwards advertised, the whole of the Oak, Birch, and other woods growing on the lands of Mawse, in the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie.

For further particulars application is to be made to Mr Whitson of Parkhill, or William MacLaren barron officer at Blairgowrie, who will show the premisses.

SALE OF LANDS.

To be exposed to SALE by Public Roup, in the house of William Porteous, Innkeeper at Milton, upon Thursday the 22d day of October 1789, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve,

THE valuable Store Farm of LOGAN, lying in the parish of Lesmahagow, and shire of Lanark. This Farm holds about thirty-five score of Sheep, besides some black Cattle; and it is particularly well known to produce excellent Sheep. There is no tack at present upon it.

AS ALSO,

The Lands of AUCHMEDDAN, lying in the same parish. This is a convenient Corn Farm, and has the privilage of an extensive Commonty.

There is every probability that Lead will be found on the Lands of Logan, and there is a valuable Lime Quarry on the Lands of Auchmeddan.

For particulars apply to Mr Joseph Cauvin, writer to the signet, Edinburgh—Mr Claud Marshall, writer in Glasgow—and Mr Hillstone at Lesmahagow.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

SALE OF LANDS IN MID LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by public voluntary Roup, within the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 21st October 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Room and Lands of NETHERMOSS-HOUSES, with the pertinents; as also that part of the MILKHALL-GROUND lying on the east side of Nethermoss-houses, with the privilege of grazing fifteen sheep on Waltower, and of the slow moss there, to cast peat both for feuel and for sale, with the pertinents thereto belonging, all lying within the parish of Pennycuik, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh.

These lands hold feu of Sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, Bart. for payment of 1l. 5s. Sterling yearly. They contain about fifty-five Scots acres, mostly arable, and are at present set to one tenant, at the rent of 17l. Sterling yearly. They are all uninclosed, and capable of very great improvement; and when the present lease expires, a very considerable rise of the rent may be expected.

The tenant in the lands will show the marches; and the title-deeds, plans of the ground, and articles of roup, will be seen by applying to Robert Brown writer to the signet.

HOUSES.

To be sold by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th November 1789, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THREE HOUSES in North Richmond street, being the 2d, 3d, and 4th storeys of that Tenement built by William Hutchison; presently possessed by the said William Hutchison and others, and yielding 40l. sterling of yearly rent.

The articles of roup and title deeds may be seen by applying to Thomas Young writer, Crosscauseway, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,
A BREWERY, DWELLING HOUSES, AND
Area for Building on in Edinburgh.

THAT, upon Wednesday the 4th day of November next, there is to be exposed to public voluntary roup and sale, in John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at five o'clock afternoon,

THAT commodious and well-frequented Brewery, Malting, and Dwelling House, with the pertinents, in Grass-market of Edinburgh, as presently possessed by Mr William Gordon brewer there, and may be entered to at Martinmas next.

Likewise, Two Small Houses adjoining, presently possessed by William Foord and James Hay.

The subjects are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office, and the premium is paid up.

There is an area for building upon to the south of the brewery, and fronting Herriot's Hospital, of about 70 by 40 feet.

The subjects may be seen any lawful day, from ten o'clock forenoon to two o'clock afternoon. And for particulars, purchasers may apply to William Scott, solicitor at law, Edinburgh.

N. B. The insurance, exclusive of the property, will bring 50l. at present; and there is a prospect of its rising considerably in value.

SALE OF HOUSES, GROUND, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT KINCARDINE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, at Kincardine, on Friday the 16th current, at five o'clock evening, in the house of John Stewart vintner there,

That HOUSE on the shore of Kincardine, with a Smith's Forge, and Piece of Ground contiguous, as presently occupied by James Gray ship-builder; and that inclosed piece of GROUND, at the west end of the town of Kincardine, joining the sea, lately belonging to the said James Gray.

And on Saturday the 17th current, at ten o'clock, there will be exposed to sale, at the house of James Gray, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to him.

The Trustee requests a meeing of James Gray's Creditors, at the said John Stewart's, immediately before the sale of the house and ground.

FARMS IN STIRLINGSHIRE.

To be LET in one Farm, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THESE THREE FARMS in the parish of POLMONT, belonging to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerse, Bart. and presently possessed by James Lorn, John Lorn, and Robert Nimmo, all lying contiguous, and consisting of 129 acres 3 roods and 3 falls of arable land or thereby, with an orchard, containing 1 acre 2 roods and 24 falls, and some salt greens.

Proposals for a lease of the above farm to be given in to Charles Innes, writer to the signet, or Andrew Longmoor at Kerse.

OIL AND PAPER MILLS,
At Milnab, near Crieff.

On Friday the 30th October 1789, at 3 o'clock afternoon, within the house of John Campbell vintner in Perth, there will be exposed to sale by public roup,

THE benefit of the lease of the oil and paper mills, upon the farm of Milnab, lying near to Crieff, for thirty-four years after Martinmas 1789, with the machinery, apparatus, and other appurtenances thereof. These mills are constructed under one roof, are well supplied with water, and lye in a convenient situation for business. The purchaser's entry will be immediately after the roup.

The articles of roup will be seen in the hands of James Paton Sheriff Clerk of Perthshire.

SALE OF LANDS
In the County of Perth.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 27th day of November 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands of EASTER LEITFIE, the Mill thereof, and Lands of PIKETILLUM, with the baill privileges and pertinents belonging to these subjects, all lying in the parish of Alyth, and county of Perth, and which, according to a plan of them, extend to about two hundred and eighty-six acres.

Upon the lands of Easter Leitfie there are offices-houses, a garden, and a mansion-house, which, with very little addition, might be made perfectly suitable to the estate; and there is also a thriving plantation on the lands. The situation of these lands is remarkably pleasant, in a fine sporting country, and lie within two miles of Meigle and three of Cupar of Angus, in both of which places there are are good markets.

Upon the whole, it may with justice be said of this estate that a more agreeable or more improveable subject of its extent is very seldom to be met with.

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Mr Fotheringham writer, Frederick Street; to whom, or to Charles Hay, writer in Cupar Angus, application may be made for further particulars.

A plan of the estate is lodged with Mr Hay, who will give directions for shewing the grounds.

LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th December next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of CULT, lying in the parish of Whitburn, and sheriffdom of Linlithgow.

The lands consist of about 537 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and inclosed with double hedge and ditch, and stripes of planting, and subdivided into 24 inclosures.—The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thousand of the trees considerably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjacent to the great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coal on the lands, and the main coal may be got at a small expence, and, from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious mansion-house on the premisses, and two gardens, one of them inclosed with a good wall, and stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The purchaser may have access to the greatest part of the inclosures at Martinmas next.

For further particulars, apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh, or Dr Wardrope, at Cult, who will show the lands.

FOR TORTOLA,
THE FORTUNE,
JAMES How Master,
To sail on or before the 12th October.

FOR GRENADA,
The MARGARET, ALLAN HARVIE, Master, to sail on or before the 20th October.

FOR ST. KITT's,
The HOPE, JOHN M'MILLAN Master, to sail on or before the 20th October.

For freight or passage in these vessels apply to Alexander Houstoun and Company, Glasgow, or to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, Greenock. SEPT. 17. 1789.

FOR LONDON,
THE LONDON,
(A New Ship)
RICHARD GARDNER Master,
Is taking in goods in Leith Harbour, and sails October 16. 1789, wind and weather serving.

The London is completely equipped for sea, has two cabins fitted up in a very neat manner, with excellent accommodation for passengers, who may depend on the best usage.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Change hours, mornings on board the ship, or at his house in Leith.

FOR GRENADA,
THE TIVOLI,
JAMES M'LEISH Master,
Will be ready to receive goods at Port Glasgow by the 1st October, and clear to sail by 1st November.

This is a new vessel, sails well, and has the best accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to John Campbell, senior, here, or the Captain at Port-Glasgow.

N. B. A MASON, well recommended, willing to serve a gentleman in Grenada for a term of years, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to Mr Campbell.

Glasgow, Sept. 18. 1789.

To be LET FURNISHED for the Winter Season,

THE Southmost HOUSE of Adam's Square, consisting of thirteen fire rooms, being the one immediately adjoining to the late Lord President's. The house is completely Furnished, and in good order. Upon the ground floor, there are a kitchen, and apartments for servants, and many conveniencies for the accommodation of a family.—Adjoining, there is a back court, with a water-pipe and a washing-house.

To be seen upon Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, betwixt twelve and two.

Apply to Braidwood and Bruce upholsterers, South Bridge.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh—Oct. 6. 1789.
Border of the Hon.
COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

On Friday the 16th of October inst. at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale by public auction, at the Excise warehouse in Leith,

ABOUT 1000 lbs. of BLACK TEA, of different qualities, and contained in various packages, seized and condemned as forfeited.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned warehouse, on the day preceding and morning of the day of sale.

TO BE LET,

For any number of years not exceeding nineteen, and entered to at Martinmas 1789, or Whitsunday 1790,

THE SHEEP FARMS of EASTEND and THANKERTON, lying in the parishes of Carmichael and Covington, and shire of Lanark. The stock on the farms are also to be disposed of.

Apply to Maurice Carmichael, Esq; at Eastend, for particulars, who will receive offers.

COUNTY OF WIGTON

To be SOLD by auction, within the house of Nathaniel Taylor, vintner in Stranraer, upon Tuesday the 20th day of October curt. betwixt four and five afternoon,

THE Two-One-Half-Merk-Land of NETHER CRAIG, otherwise called CRAIGCAFFIE, and Twenty-Shilling Land of OVER CRAIG, (exclusive of those parts thereof called WHITEFELL, DOSSLAND, and CRAIGROD, as the same are presently possessed by Anthony Stewart; together with the Superiority of the said lands of Dosland, Whitefell, and Craigrod, and of the Two-Merk-Land of Braid and Bridge-end, alias Clashyne, all lying in the parish of Inch, and shire of Wigton.

The lands are held of the Crown; of a good soil, capable of farther improvement. They are pleasantly situated near to the side of Lochryan, and within two miles of the burgh of Stranraer. There are some fine old trees around the mansion-house. And the wood altogether upon the lands is at present worth several hundred pounds.

There is annuity of 40 l. per annum, secured upon the estate, to answer which 800l. of the price must remain with the purchaser, at 5 per cent. unless a transaction presently going on with the annuitant for a renunciation of the annuity shall take place.

The titles may be seen by applying to Thomas Adair clerk to the signet; and Mr Macnish, Surveyor of the Customs at Stranraer, will show the lands.

SALE OF LANDS
IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE.

To be SOLD by public roup, by warrant of the Court of Session, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE following parts of the Lands and Barony of PHESDO, consisting of the Farms of Pitmamoon, Stanriehaugh, Dronamyre, and Gallowhillock. These lands lie in the parish of Fordoun & Marykirk, and in the most populous & fruitful part of the country. Limestone may be had for improvement at the distance of six or seven miles, and the conveniency of excellent post roads betwixt the above farms and the town of Montrose, a good sea-port, renders the conveyance of every article easy.

The yearly gross rent payable at present for the above lands, as proven in the process for a warrant to sell, is

L. 140 13 6 10-12ths.

From which deduct Ministers stipends, School-masters salaries, and other public burdens, the yearly amount whereof is under 10 0 0

L. 130 13 6 10-12ths.

But the leases on all the farms are now expired, and a very considerable rise of rent will be got on new leases, particularly for Pitnamoon and Stanriehaugh. On the farm of Pitnamoon there is a barley mill and a lint mill, both well frequented, and the lands consist in whole of 364 Scots acres of arable ground, 73 acres of pasture, and upwards of 100 acres of muir, and on the most moderate computation, will give a yearly rent of above 200 l. Sterling.

The above lands hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 390 l. 5 s. Scots.

The tiends of the lands of Gallowhillock, which lie in the parish of Marykirk, are valued by an old decreet, and are wholly exhausted by the minister's stipend. The tiends of the lands in the parish of Fordoun are also valued, and are within about 7 l. Sterling yearly of being exhausted by the minister's stipend.

For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Brodie, clerk to the signet, South Hanover Street, Edinburgh, or to Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montrose.

Robert Turner, ground officer at Phesdo, will show the lands.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE BARONY of GARGUNNOCK in the shire of Stirling, is to be SOLD by auction in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 26th day of November next, at six in the evening.

This estate is situated on the south banks of the Forth, six miles west from Stirling, is in good condition, and yet capable of great improvements. The present rent is about 600 l. Sterling.

There is a large good house, a complete set of offices, a garden well stocked, a pigeon house in high order, and every thing necessary for the accommodation of a family.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords qualifications for two freeholds. The patronage of the parish also belongs to the estate, and is to be sold with it.

The gardener and servants at Gargunnock will show the premisses, and James Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, will show the title-deeds and articles of sale, and explain other particulars.

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